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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1918.

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## THE MAGISTRACY

### A QUESTIONABLE TRANSACTION.

Charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne with being in possession of 17 tacks of opium dross, being 15 tacks in excess of the quantity allowed, a Chinese woman pleaded not guilty, saying she was in desperate circumstances and had recently come to the Colony to collect a debt from a male Chinese and was given the opium instead.

Questioned by his Worship as to whether she could produce the man, defendant replied that she did not know where he lived and was therefore unable to find him.

A fine of \$60 was imposed with an alternative of one month's hard labour.

### THEFT ON BOARD S.S. COLUMBIA

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne with the larceny of a quantity of iron pipes on board the S.S. Columbia.

Sergeant Davis prosecuted. Mr. George Constantine, an engineer on the steamer, gave evidence to the effect that he happened to go to the storeroom where various kinds of pipes were stored, and then he saw defendant with another man in the act of tying up some of the pipes. Before witness could question them they fled on to the deck. Defendant, who was recognised by witness, was subsequently arrested.

Questioned by his Worship, witness said defendant had no business to be in the steamer.

Defendant stated he was employed on board the steamer as a greaser. He lost his tobacco-box and was searching for it in the storeroom when the engineer came in.

Two previous convictions were registered against defendant and he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

### CAUSING OBSTRUCTION

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared before Mr. Melbourne and applied for a remand in the case of a Chinese who was charged with causing an obstruction in Wing Fong Street in exposing his fish for sale. Bail was fixed at \$25.

### VAGRANTS OR DESERTERS?

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, W. Rutherford, J. Marginson, John Morgan, W. Vanocoe, A. Sanden and T. Ryerson, seamen from the Belgian S.S. Le Avenir were charged with being vagrants.

It appeared that these men deserted from the steamer which sailed on Thursday last. The Police, at the request of the Harbour Master, rounded up four of the men, but by that time the steamer had sailed. The other two men also were subsequently arrested. They were sent to the French Consul, who also acted as Consul for Belgium, but he sent them back to the Harbour Master. The Harbour Master asked that they be detained until he could communicate with the Consul as to whether they should be charged with desertion or otherwise. The Consul declined to charge them, and yesterday Inspector Kent, again, communicated with the Harbour Master who informed him that the French Consul had cabled to Peking on the matter but had so far received no reply. Inspector Kent thought that the best course to adopt would be to charge defendants with vagrancy, after which he would communicate with the Government as to what should be done with defendants. They had no far been detained at the Central Police Station, and as they had no money, the Police had to provide food for them, which cost as much as \$9.00 a day.

Defendants admitted that they were vagrants, and his Worship said he had no alternative but to send them to the House of Detention.

### DANGEROUS WEAPON

Chung

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

London, December 3rd.  
Rubber is quoted at 52 1/2 buyers. The market is firmer.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, December 3rd.  
The silver market is unchanged.

### A MAGNIFICENT EPILOGUE OF THE WAR.

Paris, December 3rd.  
A Havas message says—President Poincaré yesterday attended the annual gathering at Champs-Élysées in honour of the French soldiers who fell during the siege of 1870. The President said that in future the dark days of 1870 would be viewed only through a prism of new glory. The battle of the Marne, the defence of Verdun and the rout of the Germans formed a magnificent epilogue of the war of 1870.

### SIX OFFICIAL VISITS TO PARIS.

Paris, December 3rd.  
A Havas message says—At least six official visits to Paris are expected to take place during Dec. King Albert is arriving next Thursday, while the other visitors will be President Wilson, the King of Greece, the Prince Regent of Serbia, the King of Greece and a British Naval Deputation.

### THE FRENCH RECEPTION IN MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Paris, December 3rd.  
A Havas message says—Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau were given a wonderful reception in London yesterday. They were welcomed at Charing Cross by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and the Premier, a packed mass of people greeting them with volleys of cheers. The British Press gave M. Clemenceau the warmest welcome. The confidence all the Allied nations in Marshal Foch and his staff was expressed. The view is to arrange with Signor Orlando and Baron Bonino the preliminaries of the Peace Conference.

### THE PEACE FACT.

French comment urges... PROLONGATION.

Paris, December 3rd.  
A Havas message says—French comment urges the prolongation of the pact made in London in September, 1914, beyond the signature of the peace treaty. The Press also urges the settling of the peace treaty. The latter will consist of a preliminary conversation among the missions appointed by the Associated Powers. There will afterwards be a more general conversation among the Delegates. The first phase will begin after President Wilson's arrival.

### RICHEST WOMAN IN BRITAIN.

Miss Emily Charlotte Talbot, who was reported to be the richest woman in the United Kingdom, died at a London residence in Grosvenor Square on September 21 at the age of 78. She was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Christopher Miles Talbot, who represented Glamorganshire in Parliament for 60 years, and was the wife of the late Mr. Talbot, who was a member of the House of Commons. The Talbot family was a well-known one in the Rhondda and other South Wales valleys. The Marquis of Eglwyston owned 12,000 acres in the Glamorganshire district. She was a religious and charitable person.

The late Mr. C. B. M. Talbot left a fortune estimated at any time up to £2,000,000, and Miss Talbot was the owner of real estate worth £1,000,000, and the beneficiary of trust funds of £1,000,000. In 1907 she was created a baronetess, and the estate, which had developed into an important sea port and industrial centre.

Western Market to have its sharpened when he was arrested.

His plea was not accepted by Mr. Wood, who sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

### HARBOURING A WOMAN.

Before Mr. Wood a Chinese woman

## PAYING FOR THE WAR.

### BOLD FINANCE TO AVERT TROUBLES.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle writes in the *Evening Standard*—To many of us the financial side of the war is a perfect nightmare. We cannot see any alternative between a continued taxation which would weigh upon us for ever and a compulsory levy upon capital which would cause such an economic crisis as the world has never seen. It is difficult to say which of the two is the more fatal to the nation. We beat Napoleon, but he left our National Debt, like his Corsican stiletto, deep in our vitals to plague us for a century. It looks as if several centuries would pass before our children would get the burden of William IV. off their weary backs.

And now there comes forward an American man of affairs—Mr. A. E. Sullwell, a man of ripe experience, who has been at the head of a great transatlantic railroad, and he outlines a scheme by which all our troubles may be averted. It is at least worthy of most serious discussion, and in discussing it we should not let smaller difficulties or objections stand in the way. It is a time for new methods since the emergency is new.

FEATURES OF THE SCHEME.  
Put in a nutshell, this scheme is to draw upon the resources of the future instead of the past in finding this money, and to pool the matter with all the other nations concerned. In detail it would be worked like this. The nations interested, including the Central Powers, would solemnly bind themselves to a peace of a hundred years, and also to boycott utterly any nation which broke the pledge. Large financial guarantees would also be required, to be held by some central authority. This is the first step in the plan, and it is the most easy since it is inconceivable that any nation will be in a position to wage an expensive war for a century to come.

The second stage is that all nations concerned shall pledge themselves to reduce their military and naval expenses by three-quarters of what they were in the three average years before the war. Their taxation, however, should be kept at not less than the same average as during these years. This would give in Great Britain some £50,000,000 a year in excess of expenditure. This sum, together with similar sums from all other nations, is paid into a central fund which would mount up from year to year at a rate of not less than 250 millions a year, and must in course of time represent an enormous total. This sum could be reckoned upon and used as a security before it was actually received in its entirety, as a man can mortgage his house before he has received the money. This enormous central security should be a guarantee for bonds which should be issued to each nation in proportion to its expense incurred by the war. Thus, when the delegates meet, Britain claims, we will say, five thousand millions. Bonds to that face value are handed over. The British delegate then hands a thousand millions, or whatever the figure may be, to the American delegate, but receives bonds from France, Italy, Russia, or whoever owes us money. Thus in a single sitting the whole readjustment can be made on paper.

The British delegate now takes his bond home and lodges it at the Bank of England. Smaller notes, in tens, hundreds, and thousands, are issued on the security of that bond, and passed into circulation. All the nations concerned having agreed to accept them at face value as international currency, interest upon debt, and finally the debt itself, is paid off in this paper, which is really money, as our present notes are money, since they are guaranteed by the credit of the whole world, and by a central sum which will furnish ample security.

### GUARANTEE AGAINST AGGRESSION.

This plan does not mean that Germany will escape financial retribution. Any proportion of her bonds can be demanded from her at the final readjustment. On the other hand, if she and her Allies have to pay so much into the international exchequer every year, it will be a guarantee against any aggression which would forfeit all benefit from this accumulated wealth.

Such a bold outline is the plan which seems to me to be the alternative to a very terrible future for the human race. I submit that it is entitled to one more close and sympathetic attention. It is well no doubt to be open to objections, but are they more weighty than the objections which apply to any alternative course? There will be talk of inflation, but so long as the central security is sufficient there is no inflation, and the currency can be issued only to proportion to the growth of that security. There will also be grave charges of extravagance, but they will be charges against the nations and the nations will be responsible for them. It will be a guarantee against any aggression which would forfeit all benefit from this accumulated wealth.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### J. T. SHAW.

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21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,  
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Ford Touring Cars	\$ 1,250
Indian Motors Cycles 7.9 H.P.	580
Liberty Drive 24 H.P. outboard	150
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Speedy Marine Motors 12 H.P.	2,400
8 H.P. Stationary Engine	1,200
4 H.P. Stationary Engine	550
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Tools for metal working and Repairs, Oils, Grease, and numerous accessories.	
Motor Boats built to any design from 450 Jays's Fluid	(gall. tin) 2-40

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## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

JUST ARRIVED

NEW SHIPMENT

## CHOCOLATES & OTHER CONFECTIONERY.

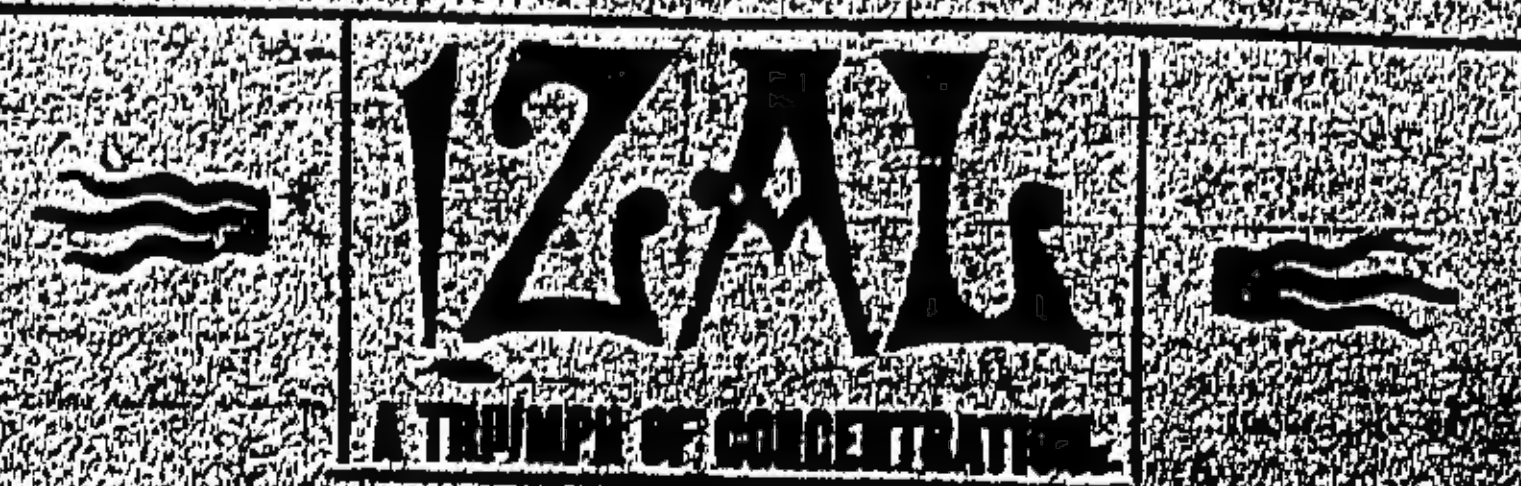
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## MEHTA & CO.

HONGKONG'S NOTED SILK STORE  
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THE IDEAL TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE HEADS











TELEPHONE No. 16.

DAY & EVENING  
— GOWNS. —

lock as well as blood stream. It is  
a kind of "William Tell" shot.  
It is, probably, the only  
method of delivery of the  
drug, these cases.







## SHIPPING:

**MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES**

**MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES**

The following recent changes in personnel of vessels at local shipping firms have been made:

China Navigation Co.—S.S. Woomung: Mr. W. J. Roberts, Ch. Off. on leave; Mr. A. C. Dobber, Ch. Off. to act; Ch. Off., Mr. C. Jacobson, from leave to duty; Mr. G. P. McAdams, Ch. Off. on leave; Mr. G. P. McAdams, Ch. Off. on leave; Mr. P. McLe, Pease, Ch. Off. Main Peiking, now Ch. Off. Kailong; Mr. J. M. Clare from reserve to Ch. Off. Main Peiking; Capt. P. Benne, Master Tongchow, retired; Capt. A. S. Harris, late master Fengtien, to master Tungchow.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.

any third engineer of the Loongwo; Mr. E. Fuller, rejoined second officer of the Esang; Mr. A. J. Goldewyk, second officer of the Esang, resigned; Mr. J. W. Duncan, second officer of the Tuckw...

to acting chief officer; Mr. R. Pote-Hum  
chief officer of the Tuckwo, on sho

Master; M. T. O'Hara, second officer;  
 Kingsley, signee; Mr. E. L. Merritt,  
 second mate of the Longport, to super-  
 numerary second mate; Mr. Del Fan,  
 second mate of the Siling, to super-  
 numerary second mate of the Yuensang.  
 Mr. Del Fan, supernumerary second mate  
 of the Yuensang, signed off; Mr. W.  
 Balch, supernumerary second mate of the  
 Hangsang, returned from leave; Mr.  
 W. Ritchie, master of the Taksang,  
 turned from leave; Mr. F. G. Gill, master  
 of the Taksang, on leave; Mr.  
 Wheeler, master of the Yuensang;  
 turned from leave; Mr. J. McNeill,  
 master of the Yuensang, to Mainsang,  
 Mr. A. W. Kennedy, master of the Main-  
 sang, in reserve; Mr. A. M. Henderson,  
 appointed third mate of the Tungshang;  
 Mr. W. F. Booker, chief officer of the  
 Wungang, to the Chamsang; Mr. W.  
 Hipkin, chief officer of the Chamsang,  
 to the Wungang; Mr. E. Tappell, chief  
 officer of the Yuensang, returned from  
 leave; Mr. A. Thompson, chief officer

officer of the Chumsang; Mr. J. G. Da  
supernumerary second mate of the K  
sang, to second mate of the Laisa

Mr. D. A. Smith, chief mate of the Kooksang, resigned; Mr. J. E. Levine, second mate of the Kamsang, to acting officer; Mr. H. W. Chandler, chief mate of the Taisang, to the Kooksang; Mr. N. W. Van Courtlandt, chief mate of the Kooksang, sent to Hongkong orders; Mr. A. Lang, second engineer of the Fooksang, to the Hopsang; Mr. Thomsen, second engineer of the Hopsang, to the Fooksang; Mr. L. V. Souza, third engineer of the Lokusang, three weeks leave; Mr. A.

engineer of the Yatsing, to the T. shing; Mr. W. A. Piper, second engineer of the Tungshing, signed off; Mr. J.

de Souza, third engineer of the Kwang sang, returned from leave; Mr. Keng, third engineer of the Kwang sang, signed off; Mr. S. E. Woolman, third engineer of the Cheongching, to acting second engineer; Mr. H. Thomas, second engineer; Mr. H. Thomas, second engineer of the Yatsang, reading orders; Mr. Turner, third engineer of the Kwang sang, to acting second engineer of the Cheongching; Mr. A. Livingstone, second engineer of the Cheongching, to second chief engineer of the Kwang sang; J. B. Crummett, chief engineer of

SHIPBUILDING IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

It is just as necessary for the Philippine islands to follow shipbuilding on a large scale as it is for the United States, according to James J. Raftery, director of the bureau of commerce and industries who says the Philippines need not better inter-island transportation facilities for the distribution of supplies, to provide for the increased general commerce that will surely follow the war.

of every wideawake civic, commercial  
governmental interest, seeking the d

Mr. Rafferty said that the Philippines is a country where "it is not possible to have a free market in steel," and that the Philippines is a country where "it is not possible to have a free market in steel."

THE MEDITERRANEAN OPEN

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has received permission from the Government of Guatemala to operate a regular line of communication to the Gulf of Central America from the Gulf of Mexico. European lines, Kaga Maru, through the Middle American coast, and the Cape, through the West Indies, are the only ones to call for the Company's service. The line is operated by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Ltd., and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Ltd., is the only one to call for the Company's service.



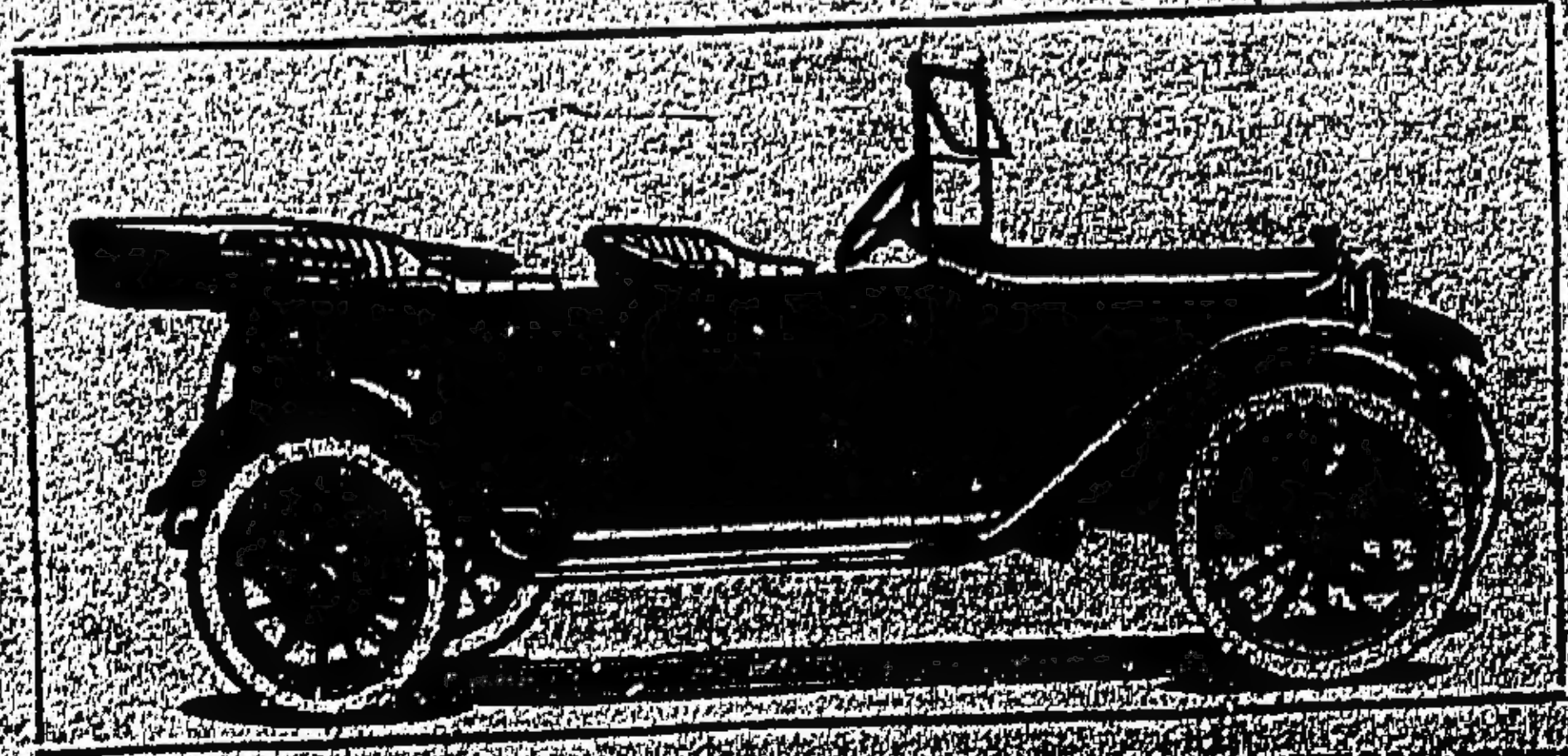




## BRITISH PLUCK

THE INSTITUTION  
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PEOPLE HAVE IMPLICIT FAITH IN THE INTEGRITY OF DODGE BROTHERS' MANUFACTURING METHODS BECAUSE OF THE NAME IT BEARS YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND THE CAR WILL NEVER BE CHANGED. A. HARRIS BREIDT & DODGE BROTHERS HAVE ONLY ONE IDEA IN THE UPGRADE OF THEIR BUSINESS. THAT IS TO BUILD IT SO SOUNDLY AND SO WELL THAT THE GOODWILL WHICH THEY HAVE WON WILL GROW AND ENDURE FOREVER.



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**Sole Agents**  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO**  
50, ROBINSON ROAD, HONGKONG



## COMMERCIAL

## SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTION.

Reporting the rubber auction at Singapore on November 29th, the agents there for Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co. telegraph—

No. 1 smoked sheet—\$0.73 per lb. equivalent to 18.8d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 2 rope—\$0.76 per lb. equivalent to 18.8d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market steady, but quiet. Offered 5,910 tons sold 1,190 tons.

Messrs. Meyer & Messrs. Singapore report that their auction last week showed prices of \$0.73 to \$0.75 for No. 1 and \$0.74 to \$0.80 for No. 2.

The closing price for smoked sheet was \$0.73.

Messrs. Barlow & Co.'s weekly rubber circular, dated Singapore November 7, states—

During the interval between the sales and the auctions which closed this morning, the market has gradually improved, and prices have advanced slightly.

These sales opened yesterday fairly strong and improved up to the interval but on the resumption the market fell away and values declined about 3 cents.

Today, however, there was a recovery but prices did not reach those of yesterday.

Ribbed Smoked Sheet—During yesterday morning 675 cents was paid for this grade, an advance on the week of 4 cents.

As mentioned above this price was not maintained, and the best obtainable this morning was 65 cents.

Five Pale Crepe—There was a very varied demand for this grade. At times the market was strong and 7 1/2 cents was paid for one parcel, an advance of 7 cents.

Buyers at other times, with only one offer of 68 cents. The true market, however, is probably firm at round about 70 cents.

Other Grades—There was a limited inquiry for clean brown crepe, which sold from 3 1/2 to 4 cents according to quality.

The following shows the range of values in Straits currency, with sterling equivalents in brackets based on war risk at 10 per cent, and which is 60d. per lb. for freight at 50d. add 2d. per lb. to this sterling equivalent:

Ribbed Smoked  
Fine 65-67 1/10-1/10  
Ribbed Ordinary to Good 55-64 1/5-1/5  
Plain Smoked 55 1/6  
Cupwashings 38-39 1/1-1/1

Crape  
Fine Pale (Thin) 68-70 1/10-2/-  
Faint to Good 45-64 1/4-1/3  
Fine Brown 38-39 10/-1/1  
Good Brown 30-33 8/-1/1  
Dark 27-30 6/-1/1  
Bark 19-25 10/-1/1

Scrap  
Virgin and Pressed 19-20 10/-1/1  
Loose 18-24 10/-1/1

RUBBER OUTPUT.

Rubber company directors will be interested to read in the chairman's speech at the Kota Bharu meeting yesterday, reported elsewhere, that a telegram from the Straits states it is considered undesirable to proceed further with restrictions and the fixing of prices, in view of the armistice, to restrict plantation output.

TEXTILES FROM NETTLES AND FROM PEAT.

At Copenhagen, Denmark, an exhibition was held recently of a nettle made from a nettle plant, which, it is claimed, is a great shortage of raw material for the textile industry, is of considerable interest.

In the department for ready made stuffs were found tablecloths, napkins, and towels, made of nettle stems. The nettle cloth is snow-white, pliable, and pleasant to the touch, and the price is in view of the armistice, to restrict plantation output.

A nettle article made of unbleached nettle stems, which is made by a nettle cloth, and is of a greyish color, and is not so very different in appearance from woolen cloth. It is made of 75 per cent peat and 25 per cent woolen waste. It is the intention to start several such factories where the raw material is easily obtainable.

The nettle has been used recently to several foreign countries, including Norway, where similar fact has probably been started. It is the fibre in the peat that is employed in making cloth. The peat is digested with alkali, and the fibre is made.

At an exhibition lately held at Göteborg, Sweden, there were shown knitting machines in use making hosiery from peat yarn.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

Only a cough that you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

ALL CHINESE

Price 1/6 and 1/3

## SHANGHAI VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

## BANQUET TO RETURNED OFFICERS AND MEN.

The celebrations of the week and came to a successful conclusion with a banquet to the returned officers and men at the Astor House, a function on which those responsible for the arrangements are to be heartily congratulated. The ballroom of the Astor House was laid with tables and a very large number of guests were seated beneath the most effective of decorations. There were soldiers and sailors present of most of the Allied nationalities, men who bore on their sleeves the insignia of the wounded of war, proud ribbons showing the service they had seen or medals for some meritorious deed or other. The attendance was very fairly called a brilliant assembly of men with deep debts to their credit. Mr. Dr. Siffert, the Belgian Consul-General, presided; and there were also present all the other Allied Consuls and representatives of the principal municipal activities of Shanghai. A pleasing feature was the arrangement of the seating, for there was none, and everyone sat wherever he pleased. British sailors rubbed shoulders with French soldiers to the great enjoyment of both.

There was only one toast given during the evening—the comprehensive toast of "The Rules of the Allies," proposed by the chairman, after which the Allied national anthems were played.

The speech of the evening was that of Major Aspland of the R.A.M.C., who described how he was taken prisoner by the Austrians in Serbia. He contrasted the treatment he received at their hands with that which he afterwards received from the Germans. He spoke of the heroic fight of the Serbians in defence of land, to regain their native country and to add point to his remarks, told how they entered the war with 400,000 strong and a fortnight ago entered Belgrade with only 30,000 men. The Major also made most sympathetic reference to Russia. He exhorted his hearers to remember what that country had done in the early part of the war and how, but for them, the whole face of the world might have been altered. He said that Russia had not come in for her proper share of recognition in the rejoicings over the signing of the armistice and said that there millions of Russians loyal to all that the Allies were fighting for.

Then, during the dancing, there were various musical items.

These, with dancing, carried a most enjoyable evening into the early hours of the morning and the guests all voted it was an extremely pleasant function.

RECEPTION AT MARINE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

At a reception held at the Marine Engineers' Institute, Mr. W. T. Bissett, President of the Club, supported by Mr. John Prentice, Honorary President, opened the proceedings by calling upon all present to sing the British National Anthem.

In his opening remarks Mr. Bissett said how proud we all were of the brilliant victories of all the Allied forces all over the world, of the pride we felt to-day as Britons of the part our navy, army, air force, and last but not least the mercantile marine, had taken in this great war. How all forces had fought a clean fight from beginning to end. In further remarks, Mr. Bissett referred to the fact that out of a membership of 300, the Marine Engineers' Institute had 100 members serving with the Forces.

M. Wilder, Consul-General for France, then paid a great tribute to the British Army in general and especially to the Scottish Regiments, with whom he had come in personal contact on many occasions.

There were several other speakers, including Major Mansers, who paid a just tribute to the Mercantile Marine, and thanked the Shanghai men for what they had done in Mesopotamia, and also for the assistance given to him by the different Dock Companies in their efforts to serve the Forces.

Major Aikman, R.A.M.C., in proposing the toast of the Services, made a very interesting speech, recalling how one little country had suffered in this war, and the great part she had been in. He gave facts and figures to show that Serbia had suffered more in comparison than any other combatant. He also spoke of the situation in Russia, his address being followed with keen attention and interest.

Mr. Cook spoke of the work of the Navy and the wonderful work of the engineers in all capacities, and Mr. C. M. Bean, on behalf of the guests, gave thanks for the entertainment. Mr. A. W. Brantley also gave a brief speech, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the "Marseillaise" and the British National Anthem—W. G. Daily News.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

WHEN you find that whooping cough is about to keep the cough away and prevent it from coming back, you may be required. This remedy will also liquefy the tough mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It has been used for centuries in many countries and is now being used in the most successful manner in the treatment of whooping cough.

For sale by all chemists and druggists.

WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 and 4 Sections at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Drums, drill order with pouches, and dinner.

FRIDAY, 6th Dec.

8.40 p.m. No. 4 and 5 p.m. teams at Headquarters. Drums for all parades. Clean laundry with sheets and puttees.

FRIDAY, 6th Dec.

4.15 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1. Practice 3 and 4. Drums, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 6th Dec.

5.15 p.m. No. 2 and 4 Sections at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Drums, drill order with pouches, and dinner.

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FRIDAY, 6th Dec.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

## Administrative Orders by Major H. H. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

FRIDAY, 6th Dec.

No. 7th Sept. 21 Y. Mitchellmore, signalling Section, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

No. 14 Gunner S. I. Hidden, Artillery Company, is permitted to resign on transfer to North China, dated 26.11.18.

No. 5th Pte. H. J. Knight is transferred from "A" Company to "D" Company, dated 23.11.18.

The Board will sit at Headquarters from 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the following dates:—

FRIDAY, 6th Dec.

MONDAY, 16th Dec.

MONDAY, 23rd Dec.

ANNUAL EXERCISES.

The following is the result of firing Annual Course by the following:—

"B" Company, No. 3 Platoon.

Number exercised 34

Marksmen 3

1st Class shots 13

2nd Class shots 15

3rd Class shots 1

The averages obtained were—

Practice No. 13 14.5

" " 14 12.3

" " 15 11.1

" " 16 12.4

" " 17 12.0

" " 18 9.9

" " 19 5.3

Company average 96.5

SIGNALING SECTION.

Number exercised 13

Marksmen Nil

1st Class shots 5

2nd Class shots 7

3rd Class shots 1

Averages—

Practice No. 13 12.6

" " 14 10.5

" " 15 11.7

## INTIMATIONS

## PRAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.07 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.30 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.30 a.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.30 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.30 a.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.30 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.30 a.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

## OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

## 11 A.M.

Bank of China Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

Bank of Communications Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

Bank of India Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

Bank of Japan Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

Bank of Korea Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

Bank of Persia Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

Bank of Siam Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

Bank of Tonkin Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

Bank of Yunnan Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

Bank of Zibo Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

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## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

## 11 A.M.

Bank of China Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

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Bank of India Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

Bank of Japan Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

Bank of Korea Ltd. 7.40 a. 7.40 a.

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